

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.Rejected communications will not be re-
turned.

Volume XXXVII.....No. 272

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACE'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirtieth
street.—FARLOR AND GILBERT.THEATRE COMIQUE, No. 514 Broadway.—VARIETY
ENTERTAINMENT. Matinee at 2.BOOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third street, corner Sixth
avenue.—AMERICAN DIAMONDS.BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—E. C. on, before the
audience.—CALIFORNIA DIAMONDS.WOOD'S THEATRE, Broadway, corner Thirtieth at
Thirtieth street.—AMERICAN DIAMONDS.HUNTER SQUARE THEATRE, Broadway, between Third
and Fourth streets.—AMERICAN DIAMONDS.FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street.—
AMERICAN DIAMONDS.THEATRE COMIQUE, Twenty-third street, and Eighth
avenue.—FARLOR AND GILBERT.ADAM'S THEATRE, 535 Broadway.—Negro Min-
strelsy. Matinee at 2.RENTON'S OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third street, corner
Sixth and Seventh streets.—AMERICAN DIAMONDS.ST. JAMES THEATRE, corner of 25th and Broad
way.—AMERICAN DIAMONDS.TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery.—
Grand Variety Entertainment.SHAW'S OPERA HOUSE, Thirtieth street and Third
avenue.—AMERICAN DIAMONDS.BROADWAY, EMERSON'S MINSTRELS.—Grand
Variety Entertainment.BAILEY'S GREAT CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE, foot
of Houston street, East River.AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR, Third av., between 63d
and 64th streets.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 615 Broadway.—
JOURNALS AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Wednesday, Oct. 2, 1872.

THE NEWS OF YESTERDAY.

To-Day's Contents of the
Herald.EDITORIAL LEADER: "WHO SHALL BE THE
NEXT MAYOR OF NEW YORK?"—THE
QUESTION SOLVED.—SIXTH PAGE.A. T. STEWART ON GREELEY, DUTWELL,
TARIFF AND SPECIE PAYMENTS—STORY
MEETING OF THE TAMMANY HALL GENERAL
COMMITTEE.—THIRD PAGE.MR. ORRELEY AGAIN IN PENNSYLVANIA.
AMONG THE FARMERS—ENTHUSIASTIC
LIBERAL MEETING: SPEECH OF S. S.
COX—A REFORM PARLOR PARTY.—THIRD
PAGE.CARL SCHURZ'S ADDRESS TO THE GERMANS—
SPEAKER BLAINE ON THE PACIFIC RAIL-
ROAD SCANDAL—THE MAYORALTY.—THIRD
PAGE.YACHTING: THE REGATTA OF THE HARLEM
YACHT CLUB—AMUSEMENTS—NEWS FROM
WASHINGTON.—SEVENTH PAGE.FLEETWOOD PARK TROTTER MEETING—THE
JEROME PARK AND NASHVILLE RACES—
THE MISCONDUCT OF THE MORRISANIA
MILITIA—SHIPPING.—TENTH PAGE.EUROPEAN CABLE NEWS—CUBA—BOILER EX-
PLOSION.—SEVENTH PAGE.WALL STREET: TRANSACTIONS AT THE VA-
RIOUS BOARDS; MONEY RATE, 45 PER
CENT.—FIFTH PAGE.RHINE WINE VS. RELIGIOUS WISACRES:
FALK VICTORIOUS—PROCEEDINGS IN THE
COURTS—THE CUSTOM HOUSE—MUNICI-
PAL.—FOURTH PAGE.SUPERVISORS OF ELECTION: THE CONTEST
BETWEEN TAMMANY AND APOLLO
HALLS—RETIREMENT OF CHIEF CLERK
VANDERVOORT.—FOURTH PAGE.

THE SIEGFRIED TRIAL.—EIGHTH PAGE.

THE AFFAIRS OF THE EAST will receive still
more attention from the Christian peoples in
consequence of the occurrence of a bloody
and fatal riot between Turks and Montene-
grins, in one of the towns of Montenegro.THE WALL STREET FRATERNITY are at their
speculative antics once more, and a lively time
was had among them yesterday. The "bulls"
in gold "squeezed" the "bears," reversing the
origin of the hugging process, while the oppos-
ing forces in Pacific Mail fought bitterly over
that stock all day long. Money was tightened,
gold was run up and stocks were hammered in a
noisy din.THE CONTEST FOR DEMOCRATIC ELECTION
SUPERVISORS began in the United States Cir-
cuit Court before Judge Woodruff yesterday.
Arguments were heard from both sides, the
one being of Tammany and the other of Apollo
Hall. Each one protests that it is the
Simon Pure democracy. Apollo claims it
because Tammany was beaten last Fall. Tam-
many claims it because it is for Greeley and
Kernan, and Apollo Hall is for Grant or on
the fence. The decision may be given to-day;
but Judge Woodruff's oracular remarks are
the essence of haziness as to which way it will
incline. There can surely be very small room
for doubt to which side the appointments
should be given. If the test of party can be
confounded in the clamor of those unprepared
to state which way they will vote on national
and State politics and only agreed on pushing
one of their number for a city office, it would
place in position a number of men with every
temptation to do wrong and no power where
they yielded to compel them to do right.THE JEROME PARK RACES.—The fall meet-
ing of the American Jockey Club takes place
to-day at Jerome Park. Such an event never
fails to excite the world of fashion. Should
the clerk of the weather keep his temper and
smile upon the gullant turkeys the beautiful
country in the vicinity of Fordham will be
brilliant and resplendent with gay equipages,
bright toilets, fair faces and many pleasure-
seekers, and hill and dale will resound with
that most delightful of all music, the laughing
voices of a thousand ladies and their attendant
cavaliers. Year after year these races become
more popular, and now it is de rigueur
to "assist" at the equine contests and to
mingle in the vast assemblage that
fills the grand stand and club house of Je-
rome Park every Spring and Autumn. The
events for to-day's race have already been pub-
lished in the Herald and possess many
features of more than ordinary interest. The
invariable success of the meetings of the
American Jockey Club is owing in no small
degree to the admirable management displayed
by the public-spirited gentlemen in whose
hands the arrangements are placed.Who Shall Be the Next Mayor of New
York?—The Question Solved.

No good citizen can be indifferent to the
character of the national and State adminis-
trations. The prosperity of the country de-
pends in a great measure upon the honesty
and efficiency of the government, and national
pride as well as self-interest renders every in-
telligent American anxious to see our credit
maintained, our progress assured and our po-
sition as one of the leading nations of the
world securely established. But the manage-
ment of the municipal affairs of a great city
like New York comes yet more closely home
to its residents, and is, in reality, more im-
portant to the majority of them than is the
administration of any other public trust. For
this reason the Herald has for the last two
or three months been directing attention
to the approaching Mayoralty election,
and urging upon the political parties
who generally put candidates forward for
office the necessity of nominating a thor-
oughly acceptable citizen for that responsible
position. We have regretted the violence and
personality of the Presidential contest because
we could foresee that they were calculated to
divert the public mind from our home affairs
and to promote the schemes of those ambi-
tious politicians who are hopeful of using the
greater issue as a means of striking bargains
and forming combinations looking to the con-
trol of the municipal government. While
most of the partisan journals have been drag-
ging forward the dead records of men who are
not before the people for any office, and vil-
lifying and slandering every citizen who may
happen to be found in the ranks of the op-
posite party, we have taken occasion to bring the
character election into prominence and to do
our best to guard against the danger of an
eleventh hour nomination, by which the
electors would be left at the mercy of the po-
liticians.

A year ago, when the people were roused
into indignation by the unfaithfulness of those
whom they had honored and trusted, it was an
easy matter for political schemers to take ad-
vantage of the popular excitement, and, by
joining in the cry of reform, to accomplish
their own selfish purposes. By this means the
infamous Legislature of last Winter was fas-
tened upon the State, and the victory won by
the people was stripped of its choicest fruits.
The misfortune could not then be averted.
One of the great political parties was held in
the hands of the corrupt men against
whom the people were arrayed, and
its nominations could not, therefore,
be acceptable. Indeed, the infatuated
rulers, confident in their strength, made no
effort to render them so. The people could
therefore look only to the republican party
for candidates, and as all the members of
that organization, as a matter of policy if not
from principle, joined in the cry for reform,
and as the party itself stood pledged to the
thorough prosecution of the work of purifica-
tion, the republican nominees were almost
everywhere successful. The Legislature,
which was justly regarded as the citadel of
reform, was given wholly into the hands of
that party, with a majority greater than ever
before enjoyed by any political organization.
In this city the powerful corruptionists were
utterly routed, and the republicans, although in
a hopeless political minority, gathered the
substantial profits of the victory. The people
cared nothing for the political
complexion of the candidates, and as they had
but one party to choose from they voted
cheerfully for its nominees. The honest
democrats, who had led the reform move-
ment, and to whose efforts the result was
mainly due, generously renounced all their
former associations and proved their sin-
cerity in the cause by electing their political
opponents to office. It was not the people's
fault that in endeavoring to scatter one band
of corruptionists they fastened another upon
the State. It was because having only one
organized party to rely upon they were
driven to accept its candidates on the strength
of their professions. The situation is now
changed. The democracy is under other
and better leadership. The Tammany
organization shared in the purification
secured through the overthrow of the old
Ring, and passed into the hands of
the champions of reform. The people can to-
day look to two great political parties for
acceptable nominations. Tammany has the
advantage in being the strongest, and hence
the most likely to secure success, as well as in
being free from responsibility for the betrayal
of the cause of reform by the Legislature
elected as its especial guardian. But both
will be interested now in selecting good men
for office; and if the Mayoralty candidate of
the most powerful organization should be en-
tirely acceptable it will, of course, be the po-
litical of the sincere reformers to endorse and
support him.

We have already suggested several persons
for that position whose qualifications are of a
high character and whose identification with
the good work of last November renders them
available candidates. Any one of them would
make an efficient and honest Mayor. We now
desire to place before the citizens of New York
a name which cannot fail to commend itself
at once to their favor—the name of a gentle-
man whose high qualifications for the office
will not be questioned. It is that of William
Butler Duncan, of the well known banking
house of Duncan, Sherman & Co. There is
such eminent fitness in this nomination that
Tammany should make it at once and strive
earnestly to induce Mr. Duncan to ac-
cept. We know of no other citizen
who would be as acceptable from
every point of view. Mr. William
Butler Duncan's name has been identified for
years with the reform movement. He is not a
reformer of yesterday, but a gentleman who
has steadily and persistently striven to pro-
mote the cause of pure and honest govern-
ment. He is associated with one of the most
successful banking houses in the world, and
in this business it is well known that dili-
gence, ability, a thorough knowledge of men,
strict integrity and a character that can com-
mand public confidence are the essentials of
success. Mr. Duncan has travelled exten-
sively abroad, and is familiar with the police
of foreign capitals as well as with the wants
and interests of New York. His enterprise
and liberal views have been shown in the
management of his private business. He
would bring to the discharge of his public
duties the qualities that have given his house
world-wide reputation and credit. He never
held a political office in his life, is free from

all political ties and independent of all politi-
cians. He would harmonize all city depart-
ments, and be, in fact as well as in name, the
head of the city government. There is no
single point upon which the election of William
Butler Duncan could be objected to, and Tam-
many should tender him the nomination with-
out a day's delay, and thus close the door
against all political bargains and personal in-
trigues. The people have the right to demand
such a nomination as this at the hands of the
regenerated and reformed democracy, and we
warn Tammany that it will be fatal to hesitate
or refuse to make it. Last year the democ-
racy as an organization was the enemy of
reform. This year it must prove the thorough-
ness of its purification by becoming its leader.

With William Butler Duncan as the nominee
of the most powerful political organization in
the city, the contest will be virtually ended.
The Committee of Seventy and all reform
bodies and men must necessarily accept and
endorse such an excellent candidate, for he is
one of the most distinguished reformers in the
city, and is, moreover, of stainless record, un-
impeachable integrity and eminent qualifi-
cations for the position. No shadow of suspicion
of any collusion, bargain or intrigue could by
any possibility attach to the nomination, and
the name of Mr. Duncan would
honor the canvass and raise the
reputation of New York all over
the Union and in every European nation. It
would be impossible for any reform parties to
refuse to endorse such a candidate without
branding themselves as impostors and corrupt
schemers and traders. The essential spirit of
reform is the support of good men, indepen-
dent of political considerations. Last year
the honest democrats, led by O'Connor, Tilden
and their associates, voted on this principle.
This year the Committee of Seventy and all
other reformers must do the same. We
have heard time and again professions
that a thoroughly honest and capable
candidate for Mayor should be supported
without regard to politics, party or combina-
tions; that the reformers wanted only good
nominations by any organization, and would
give to such their loyal aid. Now let us have
this pledge redeemed. We call upon Tam-
many to nominate William Butler Duncan,
and we demand his enthusiastic endorsement
and vigorous support by the Committee of
Seventy and all other reform associations.

The Acquittal of Mrs. Fair.

The acquittal of Laura Fair on the second
trial for the murder of Crittenden by a Cali-
fornia jury has hardly surprised any one.
Everybody may be convinced of her guilt,
and, in fact, there is no question of the killing
with murderous intent, and few, we suppose,
imagine that she was not sane; but the diffi-
culties of convicting a woman, and especially a
handsome woman, with ample means to defend
herself, of such a crime and bringing her to the
gallows, are so great that the last verdict in
her case is not a matter of surprise. If there
were a healthy tone of public morals and a
conscientious regard of the solemn obligations
of an oath among jurymen we might be
astonished at the decision of the California
jury. There is a general repug-
nance in this country to bringing a woman to the
gallows, however clear her guilt may be, and
jurymen are apt to torture their consciences in
trying to find a way of escape for the criminal
rather than to give an honest verdict according
to the facts and the law. This is a great evil,
growing out of our social life and jury system.
The question arises whether it would not be
better to abolish the death penalty, at least in
the case of women, than to have such farces of
trials, which defeat the ends of justice and de-
moralize the community. But it is not only
in the case of women murderers that the law
proves ineffective, when there is some love
tragedy connected with the crime, or when
there is plenty of money to employ skillful
lawyers and powerful friends to influence
courts, juries and the public. Almost every
criminal, man or woman, under these circum-
stances, can prolong a trial, can obtain a
stay of proceedings or judgment and a new
trial. We have many such cases in New York,
and there are here at this time murderers with
the clearest evidence against them apparently,
whose cases are going through the same pro-
cess of mystifying and quibbling delays with a
prospect of the criminals ultimately escaping
the penalty of their crimes. Of course such
uncertainty, or the final acquittal of murder-
ers through the stupidity and weak con-
sciences of jurors, is the fruitful source of
many of the terrible crimes we have to report
almost daily. Surely there is a remedy for
such a state of things. Though the public has
become demoralized by a maudlin sentiment
and jurors have necessarily become affected by
this demoralization, it is the duty of Legisla-
tures to make the law more certain in its
operation and punishment more speedy. This
is one of the reforms much needed at the
present time, and we hope our lawmakers will
comprehend the responsibility that rests upon
them. There is no good reason why the
criminal law should not be effective and that
murderers, of whose crime there is no doubt,
should not be punished.

The French Provincial Exodus in
Flight from Prussian Authority.

By a telegram from Strasburg we are re-
called to a recollection of the fact that the
period of time which the Prussian conquerors
conceded to the French inhabitants of the
provinces of Alsace and Lorraine to make
their selection of citizenship—to declare for
the national Republic or for the great military
Empire—has just expired. The French people,
true to the instinct of their race, or moved by
some peculiar fixed and irresistible ethno-
logical principle, have declared that they will
remain French, and that they will not, or
cannot, avail themselves of the Teutonic in-
vitation of entrance into the newly arranged
domicile, and become thus domesticated with
the stranger after the fashion prevailing in
Berlin. The provincial French have conse-
quently undertaken an exodus. They are
fleeing interiorly towards the heart of their
country. Men, women and children have seized
up their household goods, sighed farewell to
the hearth and roof-tree of their homes, and
gone forth, in face of the victors, to affiliate
more closely with their kith and kin, and it
may be, to keep the spirit of retaliation or
revenge more active and warm by family
combination. The scenes which are witnessed
at and in the neighborhood of Strasburg are
described to us as being of a peculiarly sad
and melancholy character. The French press

encourages and stimulates the popular demon-
stration by sympathetic expression, the jour-
nals of Strasburg having appeared in mourn-
ing yesterday on account of the immigrant
cause and its consequences. This French
mode of treatment of the result of a great
disaster in war is, at a first glance, natural,
perhaps reasonable. Whether it is prudent
remains to be seen. The Prussians will assure
the world that it is unreasoning and unreason-
able, of which fact they have already given a
pretty fair inkling in the statements which
we append to our cable news telegram.

The Reform Movement in Japan—
Signs of a Reaction.

In the Herald of yesterday, in our Wash-
ington news columns, we published some
most important intelligence regarding the
existing state of things in Japan. The news
is not encouraging to those who have hoped
for the final success of the reform move-
ment which, for some years past, has been
going on in that country. Radical changes,
it seems, have taken place at the headquarters
of the Japanese government, and a number of
concurring circumstances lead to the belief
that the reactionary party has worked its way
to supreme power in the State. General Horao
Capron, Commissioner of Agriculture, has
been discharged. Peshine Smith, taken from
the Department of State at Washington to
organize the Law Department of Japan, has
also been dismissed. It is stated, on good au-
thority, that the Embassy to the Western
Powers are stranded in London for the want
of funds and even for the want of authority to
carry out the mission with which they are en-
trusted. Work on a vessel now being con-
structed in New York for the Japanese govern-
ment and contracted for by Minister Mori, has
been stopped, for the reason that the money is
not forthcoming according to contract. On
account of these complications Mr. Birdseye
G. Northrup, the Connecticut State Commis-
sioner of Education, has just declined a simi-
lar position which had been tendered him by
the Japanese government.

Minister Mori, through to-day's Herald,
explains hopefully away the crisis by stating
that it is the desire of the Mikado to preserve
for Japan in permanent form the fruits of the
progress already made by allowing the older
party a share in the government.

All this, it must be admitted, is dis-
couraging. We had our fears—and we
have more than once expressed them—that
Japan was reforming too rapidly, and that in
marching at a "double-quick" into full rela-
tionship with foreign States—as Minister De Long
was pleased to put it—that country might be
marching into serious though unforeseen trou-
ble. We are glad to learn that the reaction is
not so serious as it seemed at first accounts,
that the good work of reform is not abandoned,
that this is nothing more than a temporary
check, and that the hope may still be indulged
that Japan, within a reasonably brief period,
will be admitted within the family of civil-
ized nations. Japan has been doing so
well, and her progress has been conducted
so much under our own tutelage, that we
naturally feel interested in her future
welfare. No country, in the whole history of
the world, has ever made such rapid strides in
an onward and upward direction. Of no
country could it ever be said before that, in
the march of progress, it had taken five cen-
turies at a stride, and devoured, in a decade,
all the space dividing feudalism and despotism
from constitutional government, and the other
developments, commercial and municipal,
of modern life. By one leap Japan passed from
a state of things represented by the civiliza-
tion of the twelfth century in Europe to a state
of things represented by the Western civiliza-
tion of the nineteenth century. Before 1854,
when Commodore Perry was successful in
negotiating a treaty with Japan, that country
had been isolated from the rest of the world
for at least two hundred and sixteen years.
Its civilization had nothing in common with
the civilization of the Western nations, and
all contact with the foreigner
was visited with the severest penalties.
For some years after the conclusion
of that treaty, little perceptible change was
noticeable in the conduct of affairs in Japan.
Treaties were concluded with most of the
European Powers; but these treaties were ex-
ported from rather than courted by Japan. In
1869, however, the grand leap was made—the
entire framework of government was changed;
the Tycoon retired and the Mikado emerged
from obscurity; the great nobles, who were
independent rulers in their respective prov-
inces, voluntarily surrendered their authority
and the nation became a unit; reform went
rapidly on and railroads, telegraphs, schools,
colleges and embassies to foreign States re-
vealed the nature and extent of the revolution.
It was a change which in its rapidity and ap-
parent completeness was wholly unprecedented
in history, and, not unnaturally, men and
nations looked on with wonder and amaze-
ment. By some philosophers we were told
that it was a fresh and wondrous revela-
tion of the combined forces of the nine-
teenth century. It was a fulfilment of
ancient prophecy—a nation had been born in
a day. By others we were reminded of the
danger of sudden changes, of the impossibility
of passing by one step from the feudal insti-
tutions of the Middle Ages to the freedom of
republicanism, and Japanese reform was pro-
nounced rashness which could not fail to re-
sult in ruin.

Our latest news justifies the latter verdict,
not the former. As we have said already, we
shall be sorry to learn that the reform move-
ment in Japan has proved a failure and that
all our high hopes have been blasted. It must
be admitted, however, that there is something
in the nature of things and something in the past
history of Japan which give us just cause for
fear. This is not the first time that Japan has
entered upon a promising career of reform;
and if this, her latest reform movement, shall
prove a failure it will not be the first time
that through that country the hopes
of the world have been disappointed. Europe
first heard of the existence
of Japan through Marco Polo, as far back as
the commencement of the thirteenth century.
It was not, however, until 1543, when Mendez
Pinto and two other Portuguese sailors found
their way, under the guidance of a Chinese
pirate, into Japanese waters, that Europe
began to have any dealings with the new
land. A few years later, in 1549, Francis
Xavier reached Japan with a band of mis-
sionaries and laid the foundation of the Jesuit
mission. Since the days of the first Apostles

no such success had attended any missionary
as that which attended Francis Xavier and his
associates in Japan. Schools and churches
were built; the missionaries were everywhere
gladly received; nobles and peasants alike
yielded to the power of the truth and to the
eloquence of the preachers, and the Christian
world rejoiced that "a nation of thirty mil-
lions of civilized and intelligent people had
been won from the heathen." Subsequently a
Japanese embassy, composed of three Princes,
was sent to Pope Gregory XIII. with letters
and valuable presents. Their reception at
Rome, we are told, was magnificent, and their
progress through Spain and Italy was one
continued ovation. One old writer says,
"Great was the joy and triumph, for this was
the culminating point of the Church's suc-
cess." A later commentator adds:—"And in
that same hour, while the artillery of San
Angelo was thundering a welcome to the
Japanese Ambassadors, whose progress
through Italy had been one continued ova-
tion, an edict had gone forth from the Sov-
ereign Lord of Japan banishing all Christian
missionaries, ordering all crosses to be thrown
down and all churches to be razed to the
ground." The harsh law was mercilessly ex-
ecuted, there being an almost wholesale
massacre of all priests and converts. In
1587, and in 1599 even sterner measures
were adopted, and what remained of Chris-
tians or Europeans were swept away for
good. Thus ended the first great reform
movement in Japan. It would be hard, in-
deed, if the present movement should have a
similar ending. In these times such a result
is scarcely possible; but Japan has experi-
enced so many changes and so many reactions
during the last fifty years that, when we think
of her future, our wishes and our hopes are
mixed with doubt and fear.

The Short Supplies of Food in the
British Islands.

John Bull is terribly afraid he soon will be
hungry. In all parts of the United Kingdom
butchers' meat commands very high prices.
Home-bred cattle are scarce and suffer from
the foot and mouth disease, while the rider-
pest is dreaded in imported beefs. Scotland
and parts of Ireland have been deluged with
rains during harvest time, the grain uncultivated
has been beaten down and that in the sheaf has
sprouted, so that a very serious falling off has
occurred both in the quantity and quality of
the corn. Added to all this the potato rot is
worse this year than for a long time past. In
Ireland little more than two-thirds of the usual
amount of food can be secured from this
staple. Various measures are proposed to
make good the deficiency. Certain attenuated
Aldermen suggest that turtle, to be imported
from South America, would very well
take the place of beef, and May Fair
thinks it unreasonable for people to lament
the scarcity of bread, saying, "Why don't they
eat cake?" Total abstinence people urge the
impropriety of converting good grain into in-
toxicating beverages, urging Ben Franklin's
reasoning that it is better to eat corn than to
drink it. Lord Napier and Ettrick desires a
reform in land tenures. He says the two
islands are owned by one hundred thousand
persons, which he thinks not judicious, ap-
parently believing that Albion is "rich
enough to give every man a farm." He
would stop entail and suspend primogeniture,
so as to encourage the cutting up of estates.
Having been long in India he apparently
thinks Great Britain reaches, like her drum-
beat, round the world, with land enough for
all. If the crops and herds are as deficient as
they are represented none of these propositions
will suffice to feed the British millions during
the next twelve months. True, wages are
largely increased from the standard of a few
years ago, and the toiling throngs have money
enough to pay for food. Then there is full
reliance for them in the boundless productions of
our pastures and grain fields. We have Texas,
swarming with the best of beef cattle, and
through all the latitudes north of her up to the
northern bounds of Minnesota we have sur-
plus maize and wheat by millions of bushels.
Let not our British cousins give way to
despondency over their prospective destitution
of food. We are well able to send them
almost limitless supplies, and shall be glad
thereby to discharge our indebtedness for the
money which has helped to build our railroads.
It will be far better for Britons to import Ameri-
can food than to rely upon uncertain turtle or
indigestible sponge cake, or to wait till every
man can till his own acres. We can furnish
abundant flour for Mr. Bull's loaf, and while
his coal cellar is running low we have plenty
of anthracite to bake it by. The Alabama dif-
ficulty being adjusted we can do a brisk trade
together, with advantage to both sides. Should
not the laborers be thus supplied there may
be dangerous elements of disorder and possible
insurrection or revolution in the threatened
famine in the British islands.

Athletics in America—The Superiority
of the British in Field Sports—Gym-
nastics in Our Schools.

There can exist but little doubt in the mind
of any intellectual person that physical exer-
cise is conducive to health. The ancients
fully recognized the necessity for athletic
sports, and the Olympian games were insti-
tuted for the purpose of invigorating the youth
of Greece. To be a powerful man was one of
the primal inducements in those days to keep
young men from becoming dissolute and
vicious, for regularity and self-denial in style
of living are incumbent upon the athlete. In
Europe most of the national and almost every
one of the private schools possess gymnasiums,
and unluckily the boy who is unable to climb a
rope, swim a straight pole or convert himself
into a sort of human acrobat on the "giant's
stride"—his life is one of misery, for his
schoolfellows regard him as "a perfect muf." The
effect of this system of training in early
youth shows itself very fully when young
Americans meet Englishmen upon equal terms
in international friendly contests for superi-
ority in athletic sports. During the last few
years we have had ample opportunity of ad-
judicating upon this point, for most indisputable
evidence has been adduced in these contests to
convince even the greatest patriot or sceptic
that the British have beaten us badly. Among
the *jeunesse dorée* of England it is very rarely
that one can be found who is not an athlete.
Shooting, hunting, cricket, skating, row-
ing, rackets, fishing and all other outdoor
recreations are as familiar to them as
household words, while in America
the young man whose limes have fallen in such

pleasant places that he possesses a plenitude
of wealth generally leads a sybaritic, selfish
life, offers himself up a holocaust to fashion,
disdains all physical exertion and gradually
lapses into a state of chronic lassitude and
ennui. The great sin of an Englishman is to
be considered a proficient in some muscular or
scientific accomplishment; time and money
he will cheerfully sacrifice and much privation
he will suffer to attain this end. A better
example cannot be given of the utility of
athletic sports than that presented by our
present visitors, the "Gentlemen Eleven" of
England. They are all young men, many of
them barely out of their "teens," yet their
physical development is simply superb, while
their proficiency in the game which they make
their special forte clearly demonstrates that
they have devoted most of their leisure time to
practising it. The record of their doings
is the same old tale that has been
annually told since Anglo-American contests
of a social nature were first inaugurated—the
Englishmen have carried off the laurels of
victory. The Harvard four struggled hard to
win, and deserve credit for the pluck they ex-
hibited in crossing the Atlantic to compete
against the Oxford crew. The Americans
showed more consummate confidence and
aplomb than they did good judgment by match-
ing themselves against such a powerful amateur
rowing association as the London Rowing Club.
Sudler won the single scull race at Saratoga,
and now at cricket we find that the
gentlemen whom we invited to come down and
be "well whipped" have so completely turned
the tables upon us that every American
cricketer feels inclined to hide his head in al-
most despondency, and feebly ejaculate "ye-
cui!" In yachting America certainly leads
the van; her wave-clippers have no peers
upon the seas; this, however, is principally
owing to the better modelling of the boats
they build. In scientific skating America cer-
tainly exceeds in excellence; but our winters
are longer and more severe here than they are
in Europe, and consequently opportunities for
practice more frequently present themselves
and a greater degree of proficiency is attained.
In the most petty provincial town in every
village and hamlet in England there are or-
ganizations among the upper, middle and
lower classes for the propagation of athletics.
Upon the cricket field all are upon an equality.
Giles, the ploughboy, while bowling may
whizz a ball against his lordship's legs and
grin with impunity, or he may catch his titled
landlord "on the fly" without fear of his reus
being raised in consequence.

Gymnastic exercises militate in great mea-
sure against doctors' bills; boys are naturally
fond of them, and if our schools and public
institutions only afforded facilities for practice
Young America would soon be able to compete
with the stalwart sons of Albion upon more
equal terms, and the odds in international con-
tests would not always be offered in favor of
the British.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Albert Pike goes for Mexico.
General Rosecrans goes for Greeley.
General John A. Rawlins' son goes for Greeley.
Senator Howe, of Wisconsin, is sick at Kenosha,
Minn.
Judge C. Daniels, of Buffalo, is at the Grand Cen-
tral Hotel.
General F. Price, of New Jersey, is stopping at the
Astor House.
Ex-Congressman D. McCarthy, of Syracuse, is at
the Gilsey House.
Judge E. H. Grandin, of Alabama, is stopping at
the New York Hotel.
Ex-Governor Odlin Bowie, of Maryland, yesterday
arrived at the New York Hotel.
A. H. Worcester, "who built a mill" at Jackson,
Minn., has fallen heir to \$50,000.
General C. W. Serrell, of Fort Montgomery, has
quarters at the St. James Hotel.
United States Senator Roscoe Conkling yesterday
arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.
Ex-Governor A. E. Burnside, of Rhode Island, is
staying at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.
Captain John M. Moody, of the Royal Mail steam-
ship Bermuda, is at the Gilsey House.
Commodore J. R. Goldsborough, of the United
States Navy, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.
Should ex-Governor Curtin be called a Mrs.
Caudie because he curtain lectures the adminis-
tration people?
A sad story briefly told—"An unknown woman
jumped overboard from a ferryboat last night."
(To be continued.)
Ex-Governor Newell, of New Jersey, goes for
Grant for President and Dobbins for Congress.
"Gee up, Dobbin!"
Van Allen's Bourbon Straight Convention will be
held in Albany to-morrow. W. H. Matteson de-
clines to be considered "one of 'em."
The Pittsburgh Chronicle wants the Presidential
term confined to six years. Send some of the po-
litical strikers before Judge Bedford, and he will
send them up for ten.
A stranger named James Phelan, about fifty
years of age, said to have been connected with a
silk house in Washington street, this city, died sud-
denly in Chesterstown, Ind., recently.
Everybody goes for Lucka—good luck!—
Good luck to the hoof and the horn;
Good luck to the flock and the fleece;
Good luck to the singers of song,
With blessings of plenty and peace.
Ralph Waldo Emerson, the Concord philosopher,
yesterday arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Mr.
Emerson contemplates going to Europe to remain
until his house in Concord, which was lately
burned, is rebuilt.
Mark Twain will not call upon the Emperor Wil-
helm in Berlin during his proposed European tour,
feeling to be considered "one of 'em."
The Prussian Prime Minister might arouse the jealousy
of the latter. Our Mark will simply attend to his
little "ho's" and write a book about it, perhaps.
The Hon. Russell Gurney, the British member of
the British-American Claims Commission, yester-
day came to the city from Hastings-on-the-Hudson,
where he has been visiting at the residence of
Cyrus W. Field for some days. He remained at
the Brevoort House a short time and then started
for Washington.
An extraordinary equine nocturnal seems to have
occurred in England. The London Morning Post
says that "among other facts of an unpleasant
nature which the general up-urge caused by the
preparation for the Autumn military manoeuvres
has revealed is the falling off of the supply of horses
in England, not only in number but in breed."